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Was Crawford County
At The State Fair?"

The question was put to a member of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors who attended the recent State Fair at Detroit in charge of the County exhibit.

"If a showing of twenty kinds of vegetables—potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, mangold wurtzels, carrots, beets, parsnips, radishes, tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, onions, peppers, kale, rhubarb, beans and peas—and in most of these several varieties; a showing of ten kinds of dry grains—wheat, buckwheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, millet, cloverseed, beans and peas and in these also several varieties of each; a display of grain in sheaves of seven kinds—wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, corn and peas and several varieties of each; if a showing of ten different kinds of grasses, crimson clover, alpine clover, mammoth clover, and June clover, with timothy, redtop, bromegrass, alfalfa, millett and corn stalks; and of these also several varieties each; and then besides this, forty-eight varieties of apples, with a fine showing of several varieties each of pears, plums and grapes, and then add to these some fine samples of tobacco and flax—I say if a display embracing all of these agricultural products grown this poor, backward season in Crawford County, and spread out before the vast crowds of people who passed up and down among the exhibits in the agricultural hall—if this was being at the State Fair, then Crawford County was at the State Fair. Yes, I think I may safely say Crawford County was at the State Fair."

"Did you have a sample of Jack pine along with you?"

"No; and I believe a few more exhibits at the State Fairs such as have been made the past few years by the northern counties of the state will pretty nearly do away with the necessity of carrying a sample of Jack pine along."

"We had nearly one hundred photographs with us of farm views taken in various parts of the county and these were placed on display in two big frames on the wall near the exhibit and attracted a whole lot of attention, I can tell you. It was enough to make a man tired to hear the expressions of surprise, on the part of otherwise apparently well informed and intelligent citizens of other sections of the state, when they were looking at these photographs. Didn't suppose you had a good frame farm house or barn like that," pointing to the picture of J. C. Failling's big barn, "up there in that pine barren country" said one Washtenaw county man. "There's some fine looking, comfortable places—but say, you must have come to the south part of the state for your pictures, didn't you?" said another, and so on.

"It was hard to convince many of the visitors that we were not trying to baffle them. And in talk with parties in charge of exhibits from other northern counties, I found they were having and have had the same experiences."

"Our booklet containing the description and views of the county were kept by most visitors to whom they were distributed and some 3,000 of them were given out. We did not hand them out promiscuously, but gave them only to parties who seemed to be interested."

"We were assigned a very good location and the displayed showed up very nicely. We took all the pains possible to arrange it in an attractive manner and got a lot of pleasant compliments on it. There were few of the northern counties with any better display. Some of them had men in charge with little more experience than we had in making the collection. The judging is by points and another year our people will know better just what shape to get the exhibit in to count better in points with the judges. However, we secured fourth prize on general collection, amounting to \$30. We got also fourth on fruit which was \$10.00. These prizes, however, do not give by any means an idea of the benefit the county gets from the exhibit. Of course first prize is a big advertisement and desirable, but I believe that it does not influence visitors so much as some other things. For instance, our booklets were among the best given out by any exhibit and a very large number of them will be taken home by those who received them and they will be read and make a lasting impression and lead to further investigation of our resources."

"Everyone of us met lots of people who were interested in knowing all about our county and many expressed a determination to come up here and look at what we had to show them. On every hand we met with parties who expressed surprise that such opportunities to obtain homes existed so near them, when they had been looking into the question of going 'out west.'

"After the Fair closed, instead of

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, SEPT. 20, 1906.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXVIII.

NUMBER 45.

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Notice.

Parties desiring the services of the Percheron Stallion "Intendant," can secure them by calling at J. C. Failling's, Beaver Creek, or addressing L. E. BARNABY, Grayling, Mich.

Starving to Death.

Because her stomach was so weakened by useless drugging that she could not eat, Mrs. Mary H. Walters of St. Clair St., Columbus, O., was literally starving to death. She writes: "My stomach was weak from useless drugs that I could not eat and my nerves so wrecked that I could sleep and eat but before I was given up to die was induced to try Electric Bitters; with the wonderful result that improvement began at once, and a complete cure followed." Best health tonic on earth. So. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

Notice of Teachers Examination.

There will be an examination of teachers at the Court House in Grayling, Thursday and Friday, October 18th and 19th. The subjects to be examined on are as follows:

Reading: "Gray Champion"—Hawthorne.

Arithmetic: Occupations—the paper hanger, lumber dealer, carpet-man, proportion, measurement, surfaces, solid, square root, cube root.

Grammar: Verbs and their modifications, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and their various forms and uses, sentence analysis, sentence arrangement, paragraphing and punctuation.

Geography:—Eurasia, Africa, Australia and Islands in Pacific and Indian Oceans.

U. S. History:—The Revolution including the Critical period, the Constitution, including among other things a study of the Federal constitution, a comparison of Constitution with Articles of Confederation, Northwestern Territory as a bond of union.

Theory and Art—Based partly on Dutton's School Management.

Civil Government—President's cabinet and duties, Governor's appointees and duties, Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls.

J. E. BRADLEY,
County Commissioner.
Sept 6

To Republicans:

We are anxious to have every Republican in close touch, and working in harmony with the Republican National Congressional Committee in favor of the election of a Republican to Congress.

The Congressional campaign must be based on the administrative and legislative record of the party, and that being so, Theodore Roosevelt's personality must be a central figure and his achievements a central thought in the campaign.

We desire to maintain the work of this campaign with popular subscriptions of one dollar each from Republicans. To each subscriber we will send the Republican National Campaign Text Book and all documents issued by the committee.

Help us achieve a great victory.
JAMES S. SHERMAN,
Chairman.
P. O. Box 2063, New York.

Mortgage Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 12th day of October A. D. 1901, executed by Charles D. How of Adrian, Mich., to Almond L. Blies of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, in Liber G. of Mortgages on page 364 and 365, on the 16th day of October 1901. By assignment dated April 21st A. D. 1901 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Crawford, on the 6th day of June A. D. 1901 in Liber F. of Mortgages on page 483. Charles M. Blies and W. Herbert Goff, executors of the last will of said Almond L. Blies deceased, assigned said mortgage to Almira A. Blies who is now the owner thereof. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice including principal, interest and taxes paid is the sum of Three hundred and Seventy-six Dollars and five cents (\$376.05) and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in Grayling, in said County of Crawford on the 17th day of September A. D. 1906 at 12 o'clock noon of that day, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county.

Said premises are described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The South half of the South East Quarter of section Twenty-eight (28) in town Twenty-five (25) north of Range three West, being 80 acres more or less.

Dated August 15, 1906.
ALMIRA A. BLIES,
JOHN H. GOFF, Assignee.
Att'y for Assignee.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Hans Mason, Late of the village of Grayling, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August A. D. 1906, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the village of Grayling in said county, on or before the 24th day of December A. D. 1906 and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the 24th day of December A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated August 24 A. D. 1906.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.
Aug 30-3w.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the Twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1906, executed by Joseph Nephew of Grayling, Michigan to Marins Hanson of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crawford in said State in Liber H. of Mortgages on page 456 on the Twenty-fourth day of August in the year 1906, at eight o'clock a. m.

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Twenty-six dollars and thirty-one cents, of principal and interest and the further sum of Fifteen dollars as an attorney fee as provided by law in such case, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding have been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in Grayling, in said county of Crawford, on the Twenty-fourth day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan and described as follows to-wit: Lot Three of block Two, of Salling, Hanson & Company's addition to the village of Grayling, in said county of Crawford, on the Twenty-fourth day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan and described as follows to-wit: Lot Three of block Two, of Salling, Hanson & Company's addition to the village of Grayling, in said county of Crawford, on the Twenty-fourth day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; 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CANADA WHEAT CROP.

ALL REPORTS INDICATE A BIG YIELD.

Great Harvest in the Canadian Northwest Bring Unparalleled Prosperity to the Farmers of That Region.

Winnipeg correspondence:

For the past four or five weeks the result of the harvest in the Canadian West has been an absorbing topic, not only with the Canadian people, but with a large and interested number of Americans—millers, grain dealers and farmers particularly. To such an extent has this interest in the Canadian grain crop been manifested that when the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association left for their trip of inspection, they were accompanied by a number of American grain dealers who felt it necessary to have a personal knowledge of the subject.

Two or three weeks ago a public statement was made by Mr. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, to effect that the wheat crop would reach 115,000,000, and that there would be fully 100,000,000 for export, and at that time there were many who believed that Mr. Roblin's estimate was well within the mark; but since then conditions have changed, and other estimates have been made. Every possible effort to get accurate knowledge of the crop has been put forth in many quarters.

The Winnipeg Free Press put a corps

of correspondents in the wheat field for twenty consecutive days. In this way thousands of miles were traveled by train through the wheat district, over 1,400 miles were driven through growing wheat, and 93 pivotal points were visited and observations made. As a result of the work a straight announcement is made that the wheat acreage is 4,700,000; that the average yield is 19 bushels to the acre; and that the aggregate crop will reach 50,250,000.

Book statements regarding crops are usually of a dependable character, and the figures furnished by the Canadian Bank of Commerce are more than endorse those given by the Free Press. The bank estimate places the figures at: Wheat, 91,813,000; oats, 80,851,680; barley, 17,757,700. Whichever a good wheat section exists in Western Canada there is an elevator (or elevators) and a good shipping point; and where there is a good shipping point, a thriving bank (or banks) will be sure to be in the midst of it; and the local manager of the bank, who has the most accurate knowledge of the farming conditions and crop results, is the man who usually does the business. Hence the necessity for careful crop compilation.

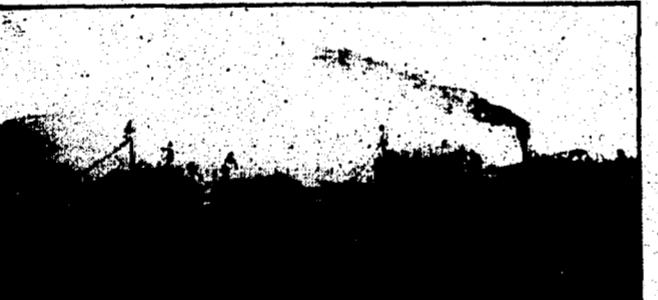
Then, there are others who watch the growing crop with a careful eye—the grain dealers and shippers, for instance. Winnipeg has a Northwest Grain Dealers' Association which is so much interested in the crop return that this year, accompanied by the city bankers and a number of American grain dealers, they made a tour of inspection through the principal grain areas by special train. The

HARVESTING WHEAT NEAR KILLARNEY, MANITOBA.

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THRESHING NEAR THORNHILL, MANITOBA.

bulletin of the association gives up the situation as follows: Wheat, 87,203,000 bushels; oats, 75,725,000 bushels; barley, 10,721,335.

This is a lower estimate than either of the others, but we must consider that it is a railway-tour estimate, whilst the others were made by men in the wheat field, set to speak; and the circumstances somewhat favor the correspondent and the local bank manager, respectively, in his estimate. But there is one point upon which all agree, and that is that the wheat crop of 1906 is of excellent quality throughout, that it is characteristic of Western Canada's grain and will grade high all along the line. On this point

American grain men such as J. F. Watson of Minneapolis, Finley Barnard of Chicago, Sheriff Braund of Springfield, Ill., and others, are particularly explicit in their statements.

A careful examination of all the figures at present available would lead us to believe that the yield will probably be about 90,000,000 bushels. These figures may seem disappointing to many who believed that the increased acreage under

the agricultural classes in Britain a knowledge of the life, conditions and opportunities in the three prairie provinces that should greatly quicken the stream of settlement from the rural districts of Britain to Canada.

From the Western States, too, valuable assistance has been received in the work of harvesting the crop this year, and some of the finest fields in Saskatchewan and Alberta have been worked almost exclusively by Americans. So successful has been the settler from the Western States, usually, that he is invariably the forerunner of a colony from that portion of the State whence he came, and, through the new provinces particularly, there is a very strong representation from North and South Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and other States of the Union. These are among the most progressive settlers, as they come well provided with money, completely equipped with stock and machinery, and possessed of knowledge of western farming which cannot possibly be possessed at first hand by the settler from beyond the ocean.

Sir Jonathan Williams, a retired physician of Great Britain, declares that the purest English spoken in the United States is in Kentucky.

Herr Joseph Rouchett of Ornovo, near Novara, is said to be the possessor of the biggest beard in Europe. It is more than six feet long.

The Emperor of Austria was the first royal to have a newspaper specially condensed and written out for his private reading. This was established thirty years ago. Nothing which concerns him, whether pleasant or the reverse, is omitted.

The Marquis of Graham, who was paraded recently by his fiance, Lady Mary Hamilton, Britain's greatest heiress, to run for Parliament, failing of election, is known now as "Mary's Little Lamb."

King Leopold of Belgium had a mania for building. He spends almost as much time out of his country as he does in it, has several residences which he seldom or never visits, yet he is constantly adding to them.

George Lorgeux, the French minister of education, began life as a poet. He has been reproached in verse for treason to the masses in preferring a political to a poetical career, but his interest in literature has remained.

First Hint of the Truth.
"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."—Los Angeles, Cal., News.

Belief and Understanding.
"Does that man really believe all he says?"

"Believe it!" echoed Senator Borgham, "why he doesn't even understand it."—Washington Star.

Getting Even.
Mildred—Congratulate me, dear. I'm engaged to Mr. De Smythe.

Charlie—Oh, I'm so glad you are going to marry him!

Mildred—Really?

Clarice—Yes, I hate him!

Feminine Way.
Mayme—Why did you encourage young Greene if you intended to reject him?

Edith—Why, I had to encourage him in order to enable me to carry out my intentions.

Nothing Doing.
"Why don't you go to work?" queried the kind lady. "A rolling stone gathers no moss, you know."

"Dat's all right, ma'am," answered the husky hobo, "but I ain't got no amishun t' be a moushuck, nohow."

The Only Way.
Miss Elleridge—I was surprised to see young Higgins kiss you. I wouldn't think of letting a man kiss me.

Miss Plimpeigh—Nor I. It's so much more satisfactory to let him do it unthinkingly.

TROOPS USE CANNON.

MANY JEWS DIE IN A POLAND MASSACRE.

Russian Batteries Fire on Jewish Quarter in Siedle—Soldiers Kill in Frenzy—Outbreak of Pillage and Slaughter Planned beforehand

A Jewish massacre surpassing in ferocity all previous ones in the vicinity took place at Siedle, Poland, Saturday and Sunday. It was carefully planned beforehand, the soldiers warning all of the Christian population in advance to hang out their ikons so that they might remain undisturbed. Saturday night some terrorists killed two soldiers, and thereupon the Lusatian regiment broke forth in uncontrolled fury. They began murdering Jews on every hand, and continued the work of slaughter all night Saturday night and all day Sunday.

The ghastly work of murdering and pillaging continued until an early hour Monday morning, when Governor General Skallan telegraphed for permission to use the artillery. Four batteries then opened fire down Plankna, Warsaw and Alena streets, which were inhabited by thousands of Jews. The destruction was horrible. As a result of the general slaughter it is estimated that fully 200 Jews have been killed and 1,000 wounded. There are 3,000 prisoners in custody, a great many of whom are wounded.

Monday morning a squad of soldiers were parading through the streets selling, pillaging, watches and jewelry. The army officers openly countenanced the selling of loot. The local governor, Engle, took no steps to prevent the outrage.

Six buildings in the big bazaar of the city were set on fire, adding another terror to the killing and plundering. Hundreds of Jews assembled at the railroad station awaiting means of getting out of town, but Siedle is surrounded by troops, who do not permit exit or entrance. Field guns occupy points of vantage on the principal streets.

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Labor unions are being formed in Mexico and when they are conducted along legitimate lines the government does not interfere with them.

The structural steel builders of New York have decided to form a national association for the purpose of fighting the unions of steel workers.

Retail Clerks' International Association will begin the payment of sick benefits to members who have been in continuous good standing on the books for a period of twelve months or more.

The United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore, Md., has shown its interest in the welfare of its employees by fitting up a club room where its army of men can find rest and recreation when off duty.

The first annual convention of the new Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders International Union will be held in Boston, Mass., next April. The selection was made on a referendum vote just completed.

Boston, Mass., musicians' local No. 15, of the American Federation of Labor, the same international to which the big Boston Musicians' Protective Union, No. 9, belongs, was officially organized last week. It is composed exclusively of colored men.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers has been roundly criticized by some of the union leaders because he lined up with a number of bankers and financiers at Columbus, Ohio, on Labor Day, and did not call upon the local officers of the organization.

A movement to organize the machinists at the naval gun factory, Washington, D. C., is meeting with success. The Trades Unionist, organ of the Central Union, is leading the agitation, and is doing a strong, Parry, organization, are bringing the competent workmen into line.

On Sept. 1 a number of German miners, who had been engaged ostensibly to fill new places in the mines at Jumet, Belgium, but who found that they were

expected to take the place of a number of striking miners, flatly refused to go to work and proposed to prosecute the company for having misled them.

London (England) printers have obtained a decision from the Court of Last Appeal, which states that picketing is legal, and that no damages can be collected by the employer. The union had been sued by a large publishing house. The firm won decisions and awards of damages in the lower courts.

Chicago iron manufacturers are predicting the end of the molder's strike as a result of the installation of a new type of molding machine. It is said that this machine turns out as much as three skilled iron workers, and orders have been sent to New York for 500 of the new machines. New machines have been ordered also for the mills in Milwaukee.

Vegetarianism Defended.

The editor of the New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal says that vegetarianism now has acquired so many followers that it is the duty of the physician to pay attention to this form of living.

Dr. Rudolf Stahelin, a famous German authority, is quoted as saying that vegetarianism may be rightly adopted among our therapeutic, and his experiments confirm the theory that the extract matter of meat has a dietic influence. Dr. Stahelin concludes that under a milk diet the labor of the kidneys is less than under a meat diet.

The Marquis of Graham, who was paraded recently by his fiance, Lady Mary Hamilton, Britain's greatest heiress, to run for Parliament, failing of election, is known now as "Mary's Little Lamb."

King Leopold of Belgium had a mania for building. He spends almost as much time out of his country as he does in it, has several residences which he seldom or never visits, yet he is constantly adding to them.

Increase of Insanity.

Within the past decade the number of hospitals for the insane has more than doubled, says the census bureau, and the number of inmates has increased from 74,000 in 1890 to over 150,000 in 1904. It appears that the rate of increase is higher for men than for women, and higher for the labor and servant classes than for others.

Kaiser Uses Divining Rod.

The Emperor of Germany is reported to have put his faith in a divining rod which was recently used with success during his recent residence at Wilhelmshaven.

UP GOES THE PRICE OF LIVING.

Min. Director Says Era of High Prices Is Just Beginning.

There is general agreement on the proposition that the cost of living has reached the point in this country where it is pinching, but it is next to impossible to get men to agree on the cause of the increase. It is a subject which the spellbinders will dilate upon in the fall campaign. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, predicts that the era of high prices is only beginning and that the cost of living will go higher.

"Even in the present excessive prices," he said, "we are not back to the average cost of living twenty years ago. Living is higher than it was ten years ago, but it is not as costly as it was in the middle '80's. This is clearly shown by official tables on the average prices. Our people are complaining over a comparison of present prices with those of the years when the whole country was on the bargain counter. It is not fair to compare years of relative prosperity, when everybody has work and money to spend, with years of universal depression, when, no matter how low prices may have been, a considerable portion of the people was without employment and, therefore, unable to take advantage of cheap prices."

"Everybody has work in this country now or can get it. They are all buying things, and this in itself maintains a high level of prices. The consuming demand is out of all comparison to what it was during the years of low prices. Our people are eating more and wearing more and better clothes than ever before. They are traveling more and spending money in every way freer than at any other time. Our exports, it must be remembered also, practically have doubled in the last ten years. The pressure on every product is enormously greater and it is natural that prices should be better stabilized."



San Francisco, Cal., is to have a building trades temple.

Over one thousand bartenders of New York City will demand higher wages.

The work of organizing the machinists of Cleveland, Ohio, is advancing rapidly.

William Foley of Boston, Mass., is the new head of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers.

Nearly ten men of Chicago want a weekly pay day, an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour.

Unions of Roanoke, Va., have declared their local baseball team as unfair because they use non-union players.

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WHY GEN. MIN WAS HATED.

Women Cruelty of the Officer Annexed in Russia Sunday. Gen. Min, who was shot to death in St. Petersburg Sunday by a young woman who afterwards said to the police that she was but one of 10,000 women who are ready to die that Russia may be free, was one of the most heartless of all the repressive agents of the Czar. His cruelty had made him hated by the people.

Min was the commander of the Seminsky regiment, which poured a terrible fire into the parading workmen near the Technological Institute, in St. Petersburg, last October. For that bloody work he was raised to the rank of general and sent to Saratov to quell the disturbances following the assassination of Lieut. Gov. Sokarov. One of the first acts of Min after arriving in Saratov was to order the flogging of all the men in a large village. He sat on his horse like a statue while Cossacks carried out his terrible instructions, and with women and children pressing around pleading for leniency for his victims. It was Min who crushed the revolt last winter in Moscow. He spared none suspected of revolutionary sympathy. All persons found carrying arms were tried at drum-head court martial and shot.

Married in Handcuffs.

The unusual spectacle of a bridegroom appearing at the altar handcuffed has been seen, according to a contemporary, at Montevideo, an Italian village. The bridegroom, an Italian, was undergoing a long sentence for burglary, and recently prevailed upon the governor of the prison, to whom he stated he had committed the crime for the sake of his fiancee, to allow him to marry. Two gendarmes in uniform acted as witnesses and guardians at the same time. At the church door the young bride and bridegroom parted with heavy hearts.

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G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
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Three Months.	.25

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1893.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 20.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—Fred M. Warner.
For Lieutenant Governor—Patrick H. Kelly.

For Secretary of State—George A. Preascott.

For State Treasurer—Frank H. Glaser.

For Auditor General—James B. Bradley.

For State Land Commissioner—William H. Rose.

For Attorney General—John E. Blvd.

For Member State Board of Education—Dexter M. Ferry.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor—Chas. H. Kummerle, Cassopolis.

For Secretary of State—P. J. Devine, Stanton.

For State Treasurer—Charles Wellman, Port Huron.

For Attorney General—Judge E. J. Doyle, Grand Rapids.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Elmer R. Webster, Pontiac.

For Auditor General—John Yull, Vanderbilt.

For State Land Commissioner—C. L. Sheldon, Bay City.

For State Board Education—James E. Sullivan, Muskegon.

Democratic Senatorial Convention.

The democratic senatorial convention for the twenty-eighth district, will be held in the city of West Branch, Ogemaw county, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of October, 1906, at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for state senator, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The counties in the district are entitled to representation as follows: Alcona, 5; Crawford, 2; Clare, 6; Gladwin, 4; Iosco, 7; Missaukee, 7; Ogemaw, 6; Oscoda, 2; Roscommon, 2.

Dated Sept. 15, 1906.

L. J. PATERSON, Chairman.

A. R. CANFIELD, Secretary.

Ex-Governor A. T. Bliss.

At the Sacred Heart Sanitarium in the city of Milwaukee, last Sunday morning, Ex-Governor Aaron Thomas Bliss passed from death unto eternal life.

He had been an eventful life. He was born at Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y., May 22, 1837, and grown to his young manhood on his father's farm, educated in the common schools, and taught that earnest labor and strict integrity were the stepping stones to success.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 10th N. Y. Cavalry, and won such a record that he was rapidly promoted through the lower grades to captaincy. He was captured in June 1864, and for six months suffered the hell of Andersonville, Macon, Charleston and Columbia prisons, until he escaped from the latter, and tramped and crawled and hid in the swamps of South Carolina for 19 days before reaching the lines of Sherman.

In the winter of '65 he came to Saginaw and worked in lumber camp and mill, but his innate ability would not allow him to remain in that position and in '66 he organized a lumber company; starting in a small way, but continuing by his intense will and ability, amassed a large fortune in that business.

His heart and hand was always open to the call of charity, and perhaps no man in our state, of equal means has ever done more work in philanthropy, and through all his struggles he has been ever sustained by the fullest sympathy and aid of his loving wife.

Time was taken from his business to perform every public duty for his city, county and the state, serving for years in different city office, on state boards in the Senate and Congress, and finally, for the years 1901-1904 as governor of the state.

His success has been phenomenal and no man has had more or stronger friends, nor has any man been more criticized and vilified. When the historian shall have given an unbiased statement of his life and the grandeur of his character and his work fully known, it will stand forth as brilliant as can be desired, and his name will be known and remembered again after his traducers have been forgotten.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson does not hold such pessimistic views regarding the future of this country as James J. Hill. He sees in the vast productive area the salvation of the race. Land which now produces an average of 15 bushels of wheat per acre, can be made to produce 30 bushels. When iron is scarce we will build better houses of reinforced concrete, and when coal becomes dearer, we will run our machinery with denatured alcohol.

The President has commuted the life sentence of Lizzie Cardich, an Indian girl, fifteen years old, to confinement in some reformatory until she is twenty-one years old. The girl had set fire and destroyed the Indian school building on the Menominee reservation, to escape from going to school.

Grange Rally

AND
Crawford County Picnic

Report of Committee.

Grayling, Mich., Aug. 21, '06.
To the members of Crawford County Grange, No. 924, Grayling, Mich.
Your committee on arrangements, having in charge the management of the Crawford County Picnic, held at Portage Lake on Thursday, Aug. 17, 1906, beg leave to report as follows:

After the full discussion of the plans and purposes of the gathering, held in our Grange meeting of Saturday, Aug. 4, your committee conceived that its purposes were two fold:

First—The bringing together for social fellowship and a good time, not only the members of our own Grange, but fellow patrons from other Granges and all citizens and residents of the county; and,

Second—Such an exhibit of the agricultural resources of the county as would give all who attended a fair impression of the progress we are making in this direction.

While the Grange generously voted the committee full credit and financial support to the extent of its resources, your committee felt that the limited fund in the Grange treasury, available for their purpose, had been raised with the idea in view of using it to secure for the Grange a permanent home.

and also felt that the business men and citizens of Grayling were more than sufficiently interested in the development of the county and the promotion of its general welfare, both socially and materially, to contribute in the form of voluntary subscriptions enough money to meet the necessary expenses of the gathering. That this supposition proved correct is amply evidenced by the financial statement herewith submitted. In this connection your committee desire to say that neither urging nor argument were in any case needed to secure a contribution, and they wish to express their hearty appreciation of the courtesy and generosity of the contributors, and to suggest to the members of the Grange that the list of subscribers to the fund for 1906, Grange Rally and Crawford County Picnic is excellent proof that the business men of Grayling should have the hearty support of the farmers of the county. If the farmers of the county would themselves lay aside all personal matters in such affairs as this, and pull together for their town and county, as well as the business men have done in this instance, there would be no doubt of rapid progress and development.

Having in view both the purposes mentioned above, your Committee felt justified in expending a considerable amount of the funds raised in thoroughly advertising the event.

The secretary of the committee wrote a large number of invitations to other grangers in nearby counties, to allied organizations in both this and other counties, and also to individuals whom it was desired to have present and help along the occasion. It is of course, difficult to say just how many other Granges and organizations were represented, but it is known that members of other Granges and societies to the number of over one hundred were on the grounds, and in all cases were profuse in their expressions of approval and enjoyment of the event. They seemed specially interested in the various displays and commended the combination of picnic and county fair features as being of much benefit to the county. Many expressed surprise at so good a showing of agricultural resources.

That our own farmers appreciated this combination was evidenced by the trouble they went to bring in exhibits. Practically every section of the county was represented in each department of products, stock, etc.

Among outside individuals present

to whom your committee desires to express its appreciation of their services were Supervision, Deputy Fuller of Montmorency County, who with his wife spent the day on the grounds and added to the pleasure of the occasion by a pleasant talk on Grange interests and aims, and also Bro. Peters of Roscommon Grange, who gave us an able interesting and eloquent address. It is hardly necessary to add that Crawford County Grange feels an almost proprietary interest in Bro. Peters and that a Grange rally would hardly round out without his presence.

Your Committee desires to express

its appreciation of the services rendered by various superintendents and their assistants. All of the superintendents were promptly on hand and their work was so well done that not a single complaint of insufficiency or inattention was made, which, when the fact is taken into consideration that there was no experienced organized body to conduct the various departments, and look after the numerous details of the work, is very high commendation. It proved them all excellent patrons and public spirited citizens.

It is believed every feature of the rather long program was a decided success. The weather was all that could be desired. The attendance was very large and it was especially representative of the farming interests of the county as well as the business interests of the village. The very best of order prevailed. The tables were loaded with all that goes to cheer the inner man, and it was evident upon every hand that the first purpose of the day that of social and neighborly intercourse—was abundantly accomplished.

The display of agricultural products

the number of exhibits the display of last year. Owing to the backward season the vegetables shown were probably not quite so far advanced as those exhibited last season, but in grasses, grain and fruits the displays were very fine and elicited much favorable comment.

The Live Stock exhibit was a surprise to all and was certainly remarkable when the conditions under which it was got together are taken into consideration. Over one hundred head of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry were to be found in the various stalls and pens. Most of the stock shown would compare favorably with the usual run of exhibits of the same classes at the county fairs of the older counties of the state and was indeed a very gratifying response to the call of your Committee for such exhibit as a feature of the gathering. In this respect alone, involving considerable labor and expense in building stalls, pens and accommodations, as it did, your Committee feels that the second purpose of the rally—that of advancing the agricultural interests of the county—was more than satisfactorily accomplished and all the effort involved fully justified.

Owing to the lateness of the season

the floral display was not as large

and varied as could have been wished but much credit is due those ladies who went to the great trouble to make contribution of flowers, and altogether the showing was a very good one.

In the way of amusements the parade of the Portage Lake fleet of

boats a novel and attractive feature

and the long lines of handsomely decorated launches, steamers, sailboats,

rowboats, etc. made a display such as was never undertaken in the county before.

The evergreen arches on the shore

of the lake were very handsome and

attractive and the center of much attention.

Perhaps no event at any single gathering ever held by the people of Crawford county attracted so much interest and attention as the race was

hardly an even one for the smaller craft, but they brought up the rear with good grace. Mr. Hal Davis's handsomely lashed, "The Rainbow" won

the pennant in a close finish with Mr. Espern Hanson's fast boat.

Mr. Hans Holme won the sailboat

race, in which there was there entries.

The race took place directly across the lake and return in front of the grounds.

The other boat races were well contested and interesting.

All in all, your Committee feel that Thursday, August 17, 1906, should be put down as one of the Red Letter days of Crawford County Grange and believe that both purposes of the day were accomplished.

We submit herewith, besides the list

of those who secured premiums and

prizes, a paper that will be of interest, it being the closing agreement, signed by practically every business man of

Grayling, closing their various places

of business for the day. We believe

this agreement was faithfully carried

out and call attention to it as a further evidence of the good will and understanding existing between the business men and the farmers of the county.

In conclusion your Committee desires to add that most of our members who volunteered to contribute a day's labor to preparing the grounds, were on hand promptly and deserve credit in this direction. Several contributed two days and two or three who could not be present personally sent or paid for men to take their places. As usual on such occasions, much of the detail work on the tables fell to our sister patrons and it is notable that Brother Martin, superintendent of Tables, is profuse in words of commendation for their prompt and effective assistance. In fact, he admits that all he had to do was to "superintend"—the ladies did the work.

Your Committee ask to be discharged.

Very Respectfully,

J. L. HANNES.

PERRY OSTRANDER.

Additional Local News.

Farmers' Picnic.

The Farmers' Picnic on their old ground last week was an enjoyable one, though the bad weather somewhat reduced the attendance. There were 163 by actual count and all enjoyed it well. Bro. Peters gave one of his characteristic talks, P. Ostrander gave a talk on the origin and history of the C. C. F. A., M. A. Bates, of Grayling also entertained us with a short talk, Mrs. M. Funch and son rendered a fine song with music, the social dance in the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by the young people.

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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 20

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our term is one dollar per year. In ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Hand painted Chinas, at Hathaway's. A safe investment. See Sorenson's ad.

Scientific watch repairing, at Hathaway's.

It will pay you to read Hathaway's ad. Just try it and see.

Make haste while these offers last. See Sorenson's ad.

The best and cheapest line of school supplies at Fournier's Drug Store.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

Fine Sterling Souvenir spoons can be had at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store.

The dealers have some new souvenier postal cards, bearing neat views of Portage Lake.

Fournier's Drug Store is head quarters for School Supplies of every description, and prices are right.

Mrs. Dickey of Lewiston, was making a little visit at the parental home, H. Trumley's, last week.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A light steel Buckeye mower, nearly new. Enquire at this office. Easy terms.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

The Bride's choice now a days is a handsome peice of cut glass, get it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

Part of the force at the Dowell Factory are having a little rest for the lack of timber.

By all means, get the beat for the money. You'll find it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVAANCHE office.

Ben Jerome has returned to his school work at the M. A. C. after a pleasant vacation at home.

FOR SALE—The furniture and good-will of the Burton House Restaurant and hotel. Enquire or address Chas Kline Prop., at Burton House.

FOR SALE—Three heating stoves for coal or wood. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at

NEW RUSSEL HOTEL.

LOST—Between town and the planing mill last Friday, two leather halters and one bag. Finder please leave at this office.

Stop just a moment! I want to call your attention to my latest assortment of Souvenir spoons. Call in and see them.

ANDREW PETERSON.

A letter from T. W. Hanson shows that he is now located at 41½ Herman St., San Francisco, Cal. We hope he will not get caught in another earthquake.

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman for general house work, no laundry to do. Wages \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week. Apply P. O. Box 326, Grayling.

FOR SALE—A sweep mill, as good as new, for one or two horses. Grinds corn and cob, and all kinds of grain into feed. Cheap for cash or will take a couple of weaned calves or some pigs in exchange. P. Aebli, Grayling.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two good milch cows, will give milk all winter. Will sell them, if taken at once, for twenty-five dollars apiece.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Wm. Raymond, of Beaver Creek, brought in a sample of California Prunes, which were perfect. He says he sold about \$15.00 worth off from 2 5-year-old trees. Two of his young plum trees gave him six bushels of fine fruit.

The "Free Guitar" offer at our store will terminate October 25th and no tickets will be accepted on the offer after that date. Get to the \$100. mark by that time, and secure a guitar free.

SALLING HANSON & CO.

The burglar alarm was wired and ready for business at the new bank last Friday, and started the village a dozen times or more as it was being adjusted. We do not think burglars would be nervy enough to stay for work, if they heard it.

For Sale or Trade—McCormick self-binder, in good repair; cut all my grain with it this year. Wish to get a larger machine. Will sell on favorable terms or will trade for cows and heifers. W. A. Montgomery, Wellington Mich.

WANTED—To trade two fine steers, 3 and 4 years old, weight about 3400, also good heavy yearling bull and good driving mare, for good work team and harness. Have several head of 1, 2 & 3 year old stock for sale or trade, all fat. Call on or address Thos. Wakeley, Box 72, Grayling, Mich.

Special cenetry for "Texas Sweethearts" tomorrow evening.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will serve a 15c supper on Friday, Oct. 12th, at the G. A. R. hall.

Dr. Underhill got back from the East, to the Ausable Rauchle, last Saturday, glad to be at home again.

Secure your seats for "Texas Sweethearts" at the Central Drug Store, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Friday evening.

O. Palmer attended the funeral of Ex-Gov. Bliss yesterday with the staff of the Department of Mich. G. A. R.

Mrs. Geo. F. Hathaway of Millersburg, who has been visiting her brother, M. A. Bates, returned home yesterday.

Birney Parsons came up from Bay City last week for a little vacation and visit with old chums here. He wears the same genial old smile.

The Ladies of the M. E. church are busy getting ready for their fair for Christmas. Every member is requested to make something and ask someone else to do the same.

Mrs. M. J. Stanard, who has been visiting with her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanard, for the past three months, returned to her home at Flint yesterday.

Never judge by appearances. A shabby coat may contain an editor, while the man wearing a plug hat and yellow kid gloves may be a delinquent subscriber.

In the exciting romance of ranch life as shown in the drama of "Texas Sweethearts" pretty Pearl Lewis and Alan Villiar have each attained distinction, and our citizens who stay away will miss the event of the season. Friday evening, Sept. 21.

Mr. James Burton of Beaver Creek made our sanctum a pleasant call last Saturday. He is very active considering his age, 85 years next November. We always claim to be twins, being born on the same date, though he had 20 years the start. He is a veteran of the civil war.

"Getting born costs the people of our country about \$225,000,000 a year; getting married costs about \$300,000,000 a year; getting buried costs about \$75,000,000 a year. Getting drunk costs the people of our country more than \$1,427,000,000. Getting drunk is expensive business."

Government officials have unearthed the fact that the Standard Oil Company saved a quarter of a million dollars during the last three years in the shipment of oil from Chicago to St. Louis, owing to discrimination in its favor of freight rates by the railroads.

The M. C. R. R. will run a special excursion to Bay City, Detroit and Toledo and many point in Ohio, Saturday October 2. Train will leave here at 9:15 A. M. Fare for round trip to Bay City \$2.31. Detroit and Toledo \$5.00. Children 5 and under 12 years half rates.

The Dayton Specialty Company will produce the finest Comedy Drama ever brought to Grayling, at the Opera House, tomorrow, Friday evening, entitled "Texas Sweethearts." The company comes too well endorsed, to admit any fear that their claims will not be fully sustained, and the play is one of the strongest of its kind ever put upon the stage.

Last Friday evening the Band gave a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Olson, at the residence of Mr. Artfield Charren, in honor of Mrs. Olson's departure for Germany. At supper Mr. C. O. McCullough in a short speech, presented Mrs. Olson with a gold cross and chain as a memento from the Citizens Band boys of Grayling. Progressive Pedro and lots of music was the order of the evening and everybody enjoyed themselves hugely.

Pension Commissioner Warner merely laughed when shown the story of John Brady, which has appeared in the newspapers lately. John Brady, so the tale goes, was left supposedly dead on the battlefield, but really recovered and later joined his friends; years afterwards he applied for pension but it was refused him on the ground that he was dead; his name having been carried on the rolls as killed in battle. The Government was not pensioning corpses. "Well, then, pension my widow," the facetious John is alleged to have replied. The Commissioner says the whole story is a fabrication pure and simple.

From the Canadian North West. We give below an extract from a letter just received from Dr. C. L. Hoyt who is greatly pleased with his new home. "I want to give you a small idea of our crops in and around Swift Current. My neighbor living two miles from me has out 150 acres of oats in one field; the first breaking of the sod he got 3,900 bu. (not so bad). His father four miles from me thrashed 300 acres of wheat second plowing. He thrashed 9,300 bu. good acreage. The thrasher here furnishes everything, teams to haul the grain to the separator, empties the grain in your grainery, furnishes all the hands, have a car or a wagon to board themselves. The farmer has nothing to do only pay the thrasher 9c for wheat, 6c for oats per bushel. We have several farmers that have only 40 to 50 acres, that has gone 40 bushels per acre. There is lots of flax this year; it seems though the flax leaves the ground in better shape the first season than any other crop. The first year the yield is about from 10 to 15 bu. per acre. It is worth 80 cents here. Pays the farmer large per cent over the cost of breaking the sod."

School Notes.

100 per cent, or all of the eighth grade graduates are now enrolled in the high school.

The new year book will soon be ready. It is in the hands of the printer. Several changes have been made.

Mr. Bradley has charge of four arithmetic classes and two algebra classes. Mr. Grawa looks after the english and german work.

After carefully checking up the census list, it was found that but 32 children of school age were absent from school. This in view of the fact that so many are ill with the whooping cough, makes a very good showing. Thanks to our new truancy law.

Nellie Milliken and Arthur McCullum are the newly enrolled high school students.

The new boiler being placed in the building will insure us plenty of heat these coming cold winter days.

Advanced algebra has been placed in some of the courses. This year's class numbers three.

We were unfortunate in not being able to secure the last of our numbers on the lecture course last year. However, the school has closed with the "Old Plantation Quartet" a colored organization, to give an entertainment Feb. 19th. They come from Petoskey here, and we hope that they will please our people. So keep the last of your ticket and come and hear the "coons" sing.

Several of our girls wore extremely sober faces last week. Wonder why?

Two of our last years class, Helen Johnson and Edith Chamberlin are teaching in the country.

Willard Hammond took charge of the fifth grade room while Miss Redhead was in Tawas City.

Opera House Friday Evening, Sept. 21, Texas Sweethearts. Tickets at Central Drug Store, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

The infant child of Floyd Moon died Tuesday, under unusual and extremely sad conditions. The mother, without known cause, absconded from the home last week, leaving this babe, about five months old, and a boy of two, with the father alone. The child was sick at the time, and a physician was called, and every possible care extended by the father, his mother and neighbors, but to no avail. It is reported that the heartless mother has gone with her father's family to Washington, for which state he started two weeks ago, leaving only his creditors to mourn his going.

Harry Johnson came up from Bay City Saturday to visit his family, which was all right, but it seems all wrong that he is moving them down to a new home.

Rev. J. F. Thompson closed his pastorate of the M. E. church here last Sunday and has moved to Deckerville, where he will engage in mercantile business. He has been preaching so long that he will undoubtedly practice a little from force of habit, until he is thoroughly engrossed in trade.

The Bank of Grayling opened for business in its new building Monday morning. It is a structure of which any village may well be proud. All its furnishings are elegant and strictly up to date, and our people congratulate Mr. Hanson on his pleasant surroundings, and wish him the prosperity he so well merits.

We were pleased by a visit last week with Hon. Geo. Richards of Wolverton, whom we had not met for several years. He was glad to note the signs of prosperity in our village, and like old, he well merited.

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Some men seem to consider their marriage certificate as a sort of fully paid-up policy of happiness. They act as if the courtship days were those of paying premiums of compliment, cheerfulness, courtesy, consideration chivalry, and the marriage cuts off all these premiums of love-like attention. The only way to get an absolute guaranteed insurance on matrimony is to keep paying the premiums. Many first-class matrimonial policies lapse just because of these suspended payments.

There is a tendency to assume that this love is known and recognized, so why speak of it? This is a dangerous taking for granted of what should be made real, pulsing and vital in thought, word and deed. There is little danger of over-telling this story; it is often the wine of life and inspiration to one hungering and thirsting for the little tenderness of affection. There are more people on this great, big, rolling earth hungering for sweetness, tenderness, and words of appreciation, genial confidence and generous affection than are starving for bread. With husband and wife these delicate messengers of affection cost so little—sometimes only a thought but it is the thought that is all.

Continued courtship after marriage preserves the lover in the husband and the sweetheart in the wife. But courtship is not solitude; like a quarrel, it requires two to make it a success.

It is not the wife alone who needs the gracious sweetness of concentrated comradeship, for husbands who are built on the right lines have the same hunger for loving kindness and kindly loving.

Courtship is a vessel of promise that is often wrecked on the shoals of

matrimony. Courtship means two mates without a captain; marriage sometimes becomes two captains without a mate.—From the October Delin-

erator.

Did you ever notice that "talk" does not hurt a man much? Perfection is not looked for in man, and when one tries to injure a man by ranting about a few faults he has, the absent one, who is probably attending to his own affairs, is elevated in the hearer's estimation, while the informant is lowered accordingly. If a man knocks along, doing fairly well, people realize that while he has some faults, he has more virtues, and they are charitable enough to overlook these faults. But it is different with a girl or woman, let some one start an infamous lie about her and everyone is willing to pass it along, and there is always someone to believe it. That lie can never be lived down. It may burn low but gossip-lovers are ready with new fuel. Did you ever think how damnable mean some goody-good people are in this respect?

It takes four figures to measure the depth of the well going down on an investigating tour for R. Hanson. The drill is in slate, the other side of which we are all looking for.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, Sept. 23th.

10:30 a. m. Preaching. Subject:

"Happiness of Heaven."

11:30 a. m. Sabbath School.

6 p. m. C. E. Meeting.

7 p. m. Preaching. Subject—"Ruth's Choice."

7 Wednesday evening, midweek prayer meeting.

Courtship is a vessel of promise that is often wrecked on the shoals of

presbyterianism.

You are very kindly invited to be present at all these services.

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF LADIES' WAISTS!

We secured from one of the leading Ladies' Shirt Waist manufacturers a sample line of Ladies' Shirt Waists, which were made to retail for from \$3.50 to \$6.00. We shall put them on sale at Special Prices from \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Every Waist is strictly latest Fall style. A chance to secure a Waist at money saving prices.

Call and look them over.

We wish to call particular attention to our splendid line of

SCHOOL CLOTHES

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Exclusive Agents for Grayling

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including every thing in the line of School Supplies.

We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Fournier's Drug Store.

The Old Reliable.

Do Not Read This

unless you are interested in bargains on Watches, Clocks, Chains, Lockets, Pins, Silverware in fact every thing in the jewelry line. Repair work promptly attended to.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FOUR DIE IN STORMS.

STORMS DEVASTATE PORTIONS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, NEB.

Three Men Struck by Lightning Under Threshing Machine—President's Daughter Thrown from Buggy by Runaway Horse.

Two violent and seemingly distinct storms visited Johnson County, Nebraska, the other afternoon, resulting in the death of four persons, fatal injury of two and painful injury of five others. The first three were killed by lightning in the town of Elm Creek. A party of threshers was at work on the farm of Henry Walthers, Jr., who was badly shocked and burned, but will probably recover. The second storm, a tornado in violence, swept over a country district ten miles west of Tecumseh, demolishing a school house, killing a boy, fatally injuring two other school children and inflicting severe injuries on four others in the school house.

ON THE DIAMOND FIELD.

Progress of Cities in Race for Base Ball Pennant.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

W.	L.	W.	L.	
Chicago	105	73	106	78
New York	86	74	89	78
Pittsburgh	83	71	81	78
Philadelphia	83	71	80	74

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

W.	L.	W.	L.	
Chicago	81	51	80	50
New York	80	52	79	51
Philadelphia	74	57	75	51
Cleveland	73	57	70	52

WESTERN LEAGUE.

W.	L.	W.	L.	
Des Moines	92	42	84	73
Omaha	56	33	50	33
Lincoln	60	67	52	73

ETHEL ROOSEVELT IN ACCIDENT.

Thrown from Buggy, When Horse Is Frightened by Auto.

The President's daughter Ethel, who is now 16 years old, was run away with by a spirited horse which she was driving at Oyster Bay. She and the groom beside her were thrown to the roadside when the animal careered into a tree. Neither was seriously hurt. The horse took fright at Bradford Weeks' automobile, which passed them on the Oyster road. He bolted and after a mad gallop of a quarter of a mile the buggy was upset and Miss Roosevelt and the groom hurried out. Miss Roosevelt was stung but soon recovered.

New Revolution in Salvador.

A revolutionary plot against the government of Salvador was discovered the other night and the rebels were declared in a state of siege. This order, however, must be revoked before Nov. 30, on which date the presidential election will take place. Apparently presidential ambitions are at the bottom of the revolutionary plans.

State by Police Chief in Durh.

In a pistol duel in Helena, Mont., Capt. of Police Flannery shot and killed T. P. Purdie, a traveling painter of Kansas City, and was himself shot in the leg. Flannery attempted to search a gang of five hooded men, one of whom had been accused of begging. Purdie, who was in the gang, objected to being searched and opened fire. He was shot four times.

Auto Kills a Bicyclist.

As the result of a collision near Thompson, Wis., with the auto driven by George Earling, son of the president of the St. Paul road, Alfred Overland, a bicycle rider received injuries which resulted in death.

Livery Driver Loses Life.

In the livery stable of Windish & McQuinn, near the business center of St. Joseph, Mo., at 5 o'clock on a recent morning resulted in the death of John L. Payne, a driver, who was suffocated. The property loss was \$2,000.

Killed by an Inflamed Tooth.

Oscar C. Matthews, manager of the Royalton apartments in Forty-second street, New York, died of septic poisoning, said to have been induced by an inflamed tooth.

Kill Two U. S. Soldiers.

A column of the Thirteenth infantry, under Captain Fassett, was fired upon by three masked men, who were driven off by Captain Robert Murray.

Aaron T. Biss Dies.

Former Gov. Aaron T. Biss of Michigan succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy at Milwaukee, following a year's illness.

Mill Explodes; Two Killed.

The Rileys-Waters mill at Marion, Ky., exploded, killing instantly John Hale and Ross Byrd. Three others were burned and will die. The mill was blown to pieces.

Postage Due on Cards.

Postmaster Busse of Chicago has received a letter from the Postoffice Department in which the failure of thousands of leather postal cards to reach their destination was attributed to the cause. The loss of \$75,000 was partially covered by insurance.

Dick Indorsed in Ohio.

Senator Dick routed his opponents in the Ohio Republican convention in a stormy session, was re-elected State leader and won an endorsement for himself and Foraker. The platform praises the Roosevelt administration and stands pat.

Children Drown in Lake.

Five children, from 9 to 14 years old, were drowned in a lake at Port Felix, a village near Whitefish, N. S. They spent the day picking blueberries on an island, and on their return their small boat sprang a leak and sank.

Three Children Are Killed.

While asleep three children named Melton were killed by the collapse of the walls of the Melton home in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and their mother was so seriously injured she may not recover.

BIG RUSH OF HOMESKERS.

Train from Pierre, S. D., Westward Crowded All the Time.

The railroad building in South Dakota is bringing in an unparalleled immigration. The trains leading west from Pierre present a picture not unlike the rush westward after the discovery of gold. Heavily loaded freighters, footmen, horsemen, covered wagons and carriages line the road. New towns are springing up in the night, and of these Melton promises to be one of the best. Situated on the extension of the Northwestern, between Pierre and Rapid City, and surrounded by an extensive population of old settlers, it early gave promise of a good town. The trains will not reach this point for a month or six weeks yet, but a considerable town has already been established. At present there are four general stores, one hardware, one furniture store, two barber shops, newspaper, hotel, restaurant, livery stable, blacksmith shop, a dentist and two doctors. A great majority of the settlers are coming in with enough money to fence and otherwise improve their farms. All crops put in this year are excellent. Small grain is yielding heavily and corn is looking well. All kinds of garden vegetables in abundance. The farmer who goes there with a small bunch of cows, a few chickens and dogs has an assured living. One settler has a field of sugar cane that would be a credit to any country.

GROWTH IN PORTO RICO TRADE.

Commerce with Uncle Sam Is Now Nine Fold That of 1898.

In a statement given out by the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington concerning the growth in Porto Rican commerce, it is stated: "The value of merchandise sent from the United States to Porto Rico during the five years prior to 1898 averaged about \$2,000,000 per annum, and in 1906 was \$10,000,000, or practically nine times as great. The merchandise sent from Porto Rico to the United States in the five years prior to 1898 averaged about \$2,500,000 per annum, and in 1906 was \$13,000,000, or about eight times as great. Exports from Porto Rico in the fiscal year just ended were practically twice as great in value as in any year under Spanish rule and about 25 per cent greater than in any previous year under American rule, occurring chiefly in sugar and tobacco manufactures. The total value of the merchandise sent out of the island in the fiscal year 1906 was \$21,750,000, against \$18,750,000 in the immediately preceding year, while the highest figure in any year under Spanish rule was \$12,750,000, or practically one-half of the figure of the fiscal year 1906."

"CHARGED" FENCE KILL THREE.

Old Lightning and Electricity Break Causes Death in Indiana.

Three men were killed near Louisville, Ind., by coming in contact with hardware fence that had been charged with electricity from the plant of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Company. The dead are Oliver Glare, white, and William Pettiford and Reuben Boltright, colored. The accident occurred near the power house of the traction company. Pettiford and Boltright were walking along a railroad track to a gravel pit at which they had been working. Boltright started across lots toward a hardware fence ahead of Pettiford. As he touched the wire he screamed and hung helpless. Pettiford received a shock in trying to rescue him and came in contact with the wire. Before the current could be shut off his body was badly burned, and both men were dead. James Glare was in the crowd that gathered around the two bodies. He recalled the fact that his brother had been working at the fence. Investigation found the body of Oliver Glare hanging to the fence 400 yards away. A bolt of lightning had burned an insulator which allowed a guy wire leading to the fence to become charged.

HARD ACT OF ARMY FRIENDSHIP.

General Steps Aside that Comrade May Have High Rank.

In sacrificing promotion to the rank of major general in order that a friend may have the coveted honor, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the army, has done an act unparalleled in magnanimity and generosity in American military records. Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, a Civil War veteran, the only one left among the higher officers of the army, is to be retired by law early next January. Lee will be a vicar among the major generals when Lieut. Gen. Corbin retires Sept. 15 and Major Gen. MacArthur is promoted to succeed him. Under the usual operation of the regulations Gen. Bell would be advanced to fill the vacancy, thus giving him rank equal to that of any other officer assigned to a departmental duty at Washington, a condition extremely desirable. But he has arranged to step aside in favor of Gen. Lee so that the latter may retire with the higher rank.

BOLT RIPS DOWN CHANDELIER.

While attending the Reform church at New Berlin, Ohio, Mrs. James Lehan, the wife of a carpenter, was instantly killed by lightning. Mrs. Frank Fohr, who was sitting by her side, was badly burned, a shoe being torn from her foot. The bolt came through a window and down the chandelier, under which Mrs. Lehan was sitting.

American Soldiers Land in Cuba.

American sailors were landed in Havana at the request of President Palma and soon afterward were recalled on orders from Washington, only a small guard being left at the American legation. The rebellion is growing and danger of an attack on the capital increases.

Roosevelt Warns Cubans.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to the Cuban minister, gave the island the alternative of peace or intervention. Secretary of War Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon have gone to Havana to exert their influence.

Invitation Student Shot.

Georges Des Combarro, a senior at Minnesota university, son of the Portuguese consul at Hawaii, received a serious gunshot wound while hunting at Cass lake with K. Clifford Bascom, a fellow student at the university.

Wreck Kills Seven Trainmen.

Freight trains Nos. 8 and 13 on the Western and Atlantic railroad collided at Ringgold, Ga., seven trainmen being killed. The accident was due to the overlooking of orders by an engager, who met the flames, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. There was no insurance on the plant.

Paul O. Stensland.

A rush to see Mrs. Nicholas Longworth caused a panic in the crowd assembled for the dedication of the McKinley memorial in Columbus, Ohio, and in the crush two women were badly injured. Mrs. Longworth escaped from the curiously seekers with great difficulty.

Independents Nominate Hearst.

The New York Independence League nominated a full State ticket, headed by W. R. Hearst. In his speech Mr. Hearst declared his program does not contemplate socialism, radicalism or extreme of any kind.

Loss from Spontaneous Combustion.

The Brownell Brush Company factory at the Ohio reformatory in Mansfield, O., employing 500 inmates, was destroyed by fire. Spontaneous combustion was the cause. The loss of \$75,000 was partially covered by insurance.

Death in Land Fraud Case.

In Portland, Ore., State Senator Franklin Pierce Mays, ex-Representative Willard L. Jones and George Sorenson were found guilty of conspiracy in the Blue Mountain land fraud case. Counsel for the defendants immediately gave notice of the intention to move for a new trial.

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CRIME OF ONE NIGHT.

WINTER WAVE OF WRONGDOING IN CHICAGO.

Bandits Inaugurate Season of Hold-ups and Robberies—Mourners Are Startled When Candle Sets Fire to Guard American Interests.

With the first cold snap of the season the fall and winter campaign of crime has begun in earnest in Chicago. In various parts of the city highwaymen and robbers are busy. Bolded pedestrians were held up and relieved of their valuables and the thieves permitted to escape. In one instance the robber was a woman. In another the thieves were music-hall girls. In another the robbery was committed at a home.

President Palma, in a moment of panic Thursday, asked for the protection of American sailors and guns and 130 men were landed from the cruiser Denver. Commander Colwell of the Denver and Mr. Sleeper, the American chargé d'affaires, explained that the sailors were landed only to protect American interests. It is admitted, however, that President Palma asked for protection, fearing an almost immediate attack on Havana from the rebels.

Later in the night Commander Colwell was shown a press dispatch from Washington stating that the sailors from the cruiser Denver had been ordered to return. He said he believed he had done right. However, he reached an understanding of the situation, the Navy Department ordered the return of the sailors on board ship, the order would be carried out.

President Palma and his colleagues in the government were in a state of demoralized panic when they asked that the sailors be landed. The rebels were at the doors of the city and a large body started to march on Havana. The report was current that Pino Guerra, at the head of 8,000 men, would enter the city and that the population would rise almost as a unit in behalf of the rebels.

The administration already had lost control of the entire island except certain considerable towns. Havana was isolated, as the wires were cut in every direction. All railroads had suddenly been brought to a standstill. There were popular demonstrations everywhere in favor of the revolution. Officials were turning over to the rebels and the defeat of the Palma administration seemed inevitable. It was these facts which led Palma to appeal to American sailors.

The landing of the American force was followed by an extraordinary incident. Commander Colwell was approached by an acerbited emissary of Alredo Zayas, president of the Liberal party, and Gen. Loyaz and Castillo, commanders of the insurgent forces in Havana province, with a signed offer to him to accept, with the Platt amendment, to make him the chief of the Cuban army.

Commander Colwell, accompanied by Charge d'Affaires Sleeper, immediately carried the proposition to President Palma. The President was immensely pleased and asked Colwell if he would accept the surrender. Commander Colwell replied in the negative, but advised the President to communicate with the Washington government on the subject.

Hurry orders were issued to commanders of cruisers Newark, Ticonderoga and Cleveland, at Norfolk, Va., to pre-

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

ARMED GUARD FROM U. S. CRUISER IS LANDED.

Action Is Taken at the Request of President Palma, Who Feared of an Uprising in Havana—Troops to Guard American Interests.

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THE CUBANS: "PLEASE TRY TO STOP US."

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

The commercial conditions evince reasonable expansion and are supported by developments which materially encourage industrial enterprise. Fall activity is practically entered upon with an accumulation of forward work hitherto unsurpassed in its demands upon lending producers. This involves enormous use of capital, and it is very opportune that the bank statements this week reflect gains in the aggregated deposits and heavier cash accumulations than those of a year ago.

Notwithstanding the extreme pressure to which plants are subjected, it is noted that there is a steadiness in the quantities turned out, especially of manufactured materials, and that this is accompanied by an unprecedented distribution of general merchandise. The wholesale markets show an unusually large attendance of outside buyers and this has stimulated increased bookings for staple wares suitable to the cold weather trade. Many new accounts have been opened among the jobbing branches, and heavy shipments proceed to Pacific and Southern points, the orders for the latter section being the best ever entered here. No injury has happened to the extraordinary crop and the rapidly approaching harvest imports added confidence in future business projects. While the discount rates for money have become firmer, legitimate borrowing is not difficult and mercantile collections continue satisfactory.

Although the average cost of raw materials has advanced to an exceptionally high level, there is no serious complaint from consumers, and new demands for supplies remain unabated.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 17, against 25 last week and 10 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

Trade and industry display more snap, sales shipments and exports increased.

Political

Comment

First Voters in 1890. Each year in the United States nearly a million men attain the right to vote. The great majority of these first voters are young men who have reached their majority. This element in elections is scarcely given the weight to which it is entitled. In fact, few realize that in each presidential year at least 20 per cent of the vote is from this class. In the closely contested election of 1890, which brought out a total vote of about 14,000,000, more than 2,000,000 were cast by men who had never before appeared at the polls in a national election. It seems but a short time since the election of 1894, but in the choice of Congress this fall over 1,500,000 first voters will be qualified to participate. Outside of naturalizations this vast number is composed of young men who will have passed the age of 21 between November, 1894, and November, 1900. It is the most interesting and potential of all additions to the electorate. These young men are entering upon much more than their political duties. Their social and business careers are in the formative stage. They should grasp clearly the value of the ballot to young Americans. Their heritage is the United States, for upon them must fall the responsibilities in the course of the next quarter of a century.

A young voter is generally influenced in politics by family environment, but many of the ancestral political impressions were not marked by that boldness of utterance expected from Mr. Bryan. He has become more cau-

tooswick before an applauding crowd of Ohio Republicans. As a reaffirmation of Mr. Bryan's well-known views it leaves little to be desired. As the basis of a Democratic platform two years hence it is open to the objection that it deals for the most part, but with one important exception, with issues which the Democratic party has repudiated or forgotten to which it is now indifferent, or which the Republican leader has to all intents and purposes made his own.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.
We believe in Mr. Bryan when he talks about himself. He was right when he declared he had not changed, and that he stands where he stood in 1890 and 1896. His speech at Madison Square Garden proves this. Of course he has dropped the free silver issue, for he knows it is dead.

His proposition for the government ownership of the trunk line railroads and the State ownership of the smaller lines seems like a somewhat radical departure, but is at once modified by the declaration that it is not necessary to do this at once, but it should be done "ultimately." This may mean in a hundred years, a thousand years or million years. It was merely an adroit political play, of which art Mr. Bryan is a past master.

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HAS A NEW TOY.



Chicago Inter Ocean.

sions, influences and traditions are effaced. Especially, and happily, is this true of prejudices and outworn grudges. A man of 40 has no personal recollection of the Civil War, the greatest political chapter in the history of the country during the last century. Few first voters can be swayed by any transmitted bitterness of that struggle. They are confronted by live questions that enter into their present and future interests and activities. The dominant party has been in national control nearly all the time for forty-five years. It is in charge of all branches of the government at this time. For the young voter the main issue is: Shall the Republican party be deprived of its present legislative power? Shall its policies be condemned and reversed? Shall its record of performance be condemned, and the reins of authority be handed to some other party, or the wheels be blocked? There will be a legislative deadlock if the house elected this fall has an opposition majority.

A protective tariff is a sharply defined question in the campaign of 1900. First voters must necessarily decide upon it. Do they wish to protect American wages and industries from foreign competition, or open wide the ports to the products of cheap foreign labor, admitting it free from any duty of a home protective nature? Do first voters prefer to make the next house Democratic, and so cut off the present administration from legislative support during its last two years? These are practical business questions for 1,500,000 first voters who are themselves, for the most part, just emerging in business. This year over 60,000 voters in Missouri are entitled to take part in their first State and congressional election. Yet there are Bourbons who insist that this State is necessarily Democratic, and that an old party label is of more consequence even to its young men than a living issue. It is a false view, and fresh surprises are in store for such hidebound belittlement of political duty and opportunity.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Democrats Were Disappointed.
The Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Democratic organ of northern Ohio, in the opening paragraph of an editorial on the New York meeting, crowds considerable truth and gives a fair estimate of Mr. Bryan's speech. The Plain Dealer says:

The Democrats who flocked to hear Mr. Bryan in New York expecting to hear a call from a clarion that would combine the potency of Gabriel's horn to wake the dead and those before Jericho to cause a hostile citadel to fall, must have been disappointed. It must have occurred to them that they had heard that same horn before. The speech contained nothing that had not previously been said by Mr. Bryan, and in much the same way, and little that could not now be said by Theodore

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BIRTH OF NEW TOWNS

YEAR HAS BEEN MANY BORN IN NORTHWEST.

Map Shows 130 New Ones, Most of Them in the Dakotas—New Method of Boomers—Mail-lead Surveyors Fix Sites.

New towns are being born in the Northwest at the rate of one every third day, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. During the past twelve months a total of 130 new towns have appeared on the map, most of them in the Dakotas. According to figures obtained from railroad officials, twenty-seven were built along extensions of the Minneapolis and St. Paul railroad, thirty-three along the Great Northern, seven on the Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipegs and five on the Minnesota and International. All those roads have under construction or in contemplation extensions that will add a hundred more towns before the close of 1907.

Ordinarily it is the railroad official who puts his finger on the spot on the map where the new town is to be. But the railroad official is not the first to go into the new country. Into the inland prairie a never-diminishing advance guard of men who would speculate on the town sites. These real pioneers select what they think will be a town site and then await the railroad.

Move When It Doesn't Come.

And when the railroad's surveyors come along and fix the town a few miles away, as is often done, occurs the most remarkable spectacle of all this busy business of making a new country. In years gone by the town off the line would have tried to bribe the railroad to come its way, or failing, to build a spur. But that fashion has gone out of style.

Nowadays, the town off the line very calmly puts business and residence houses on wheels or skids, hooks them to forty-horse teams or big threshing engines and begin a procession across the prairie to where the railroad town site has been marked out. At such times the newcomer must not be surprised to see a completely equipped bank going along, the great king's highway of unbound rolling land in tow of a threshing, its employees trading business as they go.

Now must the visitor be surprised if, passing along the unseamed prairie he should suddenly come across a group of signs in the middle of a wheat field announcing "John Smith will open a general store on this lot," or "This is where the Farmers' bank will soon be doing business." These legends mean that this is the spot where the town trailing across the prairie will stop. For the town sites are always laid out weeks in advance of the coming of the railroad. Towns were moved in this way in the case of Platine, S. D., which was snaked thirty miles across country, and, only a few weeks ago, by Dallas, which moved all its longings over to Gregory, on the railroad line, in the Bonestell reservation.

Railroads Are Arbitrary.
The railroads are decidedly arbitrary about where they put the new towns. Their town site department handles the sale of lots and opening of business, but the sites are fixed largely by the surveyors. Usually the towns average ten miles apart. Level places are preferred for them, as then the trains will not be in danger of "stalling" on a grade. The town site determined upon, the lots are laid out. The plaza usually marks out for the modern town of the West is sightly. Ordinarily the town is on the north side of the railroad, to act as a snow break in winter. When the proper time arrives the lots are advertised for sale at auction.

On days of town site sales the scene takes on the appearance of a Fourth of July celebration. People come for many miles. There are picnic parties on the grass, ball games in the wheat stubble or on the virgin prairie, foot races and other "cents" characteristic of a gala day.

All over a certain price paid for the lots is donated to the public improvement fund. Lots about the plaza usually sell for \$500, the price running down to \$50 at a distance from the center of the town. Lots are needed to future boards of trustees for the building of public schools and to the extension departments of church organizations, regardless of creed. Lots often are donated to cemeteries, flour mills and minor institutions to induce them to locate and help the town. For the railroad companies are usually as much interested in seeing these towns prosperous as are the settlers.

Many of the investors in these towns are salaried men from cities, who prefer to take their chances of growing rich with the new country. These men pay small balances down and the remainder is covered by mortgages. The prosperity of the new towns is indicated by the fact that one railroad that sold 1,000 lots, handling \$500,000 in twenty-seven new towns in the last year, had only two defaults of contract. Out of these twenty-seven towns, twenty reached the \$100 mark within the year and most of them within three months.

Five Wonderful Years.
A census bulletin just issued shows that the value of American manufactures increased from \$11,411,121,122 in 1900 to \$14,802,147,087 in 1905, or nearly 30 per cent.

Wages increased from \$2,011,303,624 to \$2,611,510,522, or over 21 per cent, while invested capital increased from about \$9,000,000 to nearly \$13,000,000, or over 41 per cent.

These figures are, however, only a few of the many signs of the amazing prosperity of this nation.

Others are the practical doubling of bank deposits, which now are nearly \$13,000,000,000, or over \$150 for every man, woman and child, in addition to savings of over \$20,000,000 a year through life insurance; the increase of two-thirds in railway earnings, and the doubling of immigration in the last five years.

But the most striking sign of all is the increased value of farm products. For the last five years of the nineteenth century the total value of our five leading crops—corn, hay, cotton, wheat and oats—was \$9,000,000,000. For the first five years of the twentieth, with no notable increase of acreage, nor in number of laborers, nor in capital employed, their value was \$14,000,000,000, a sheer rise of 55 per cent.

From these five crops alone comes the above figures we see that for the last five years we have averaged \$2,000,000,000 a year more from our fundamental industry, on which all others rest, than we did in the last five years of the nineteenth century. Where the farmer then had \$100 to live on, to buy with, or to spend, he now has \$200.

Human history does not record a time when the tillers of the soil, and with them all others, were so prosperous as in America for these five wonderful years.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

When Necessary.

Short, expressive and easily understood is the tariff declaration of the Michigan State Republican Convention:

We emphatically affirm our continued belief in the wisdom of the Republican protective tariff policy. Whatever changes in tariff schedules may become necessary should be so made as to preserve the Republican principle of protection and to aid the further advancement of American industry and achievement.

Love Us Our Language.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's spelling reform, the London Globe says: "We really think Roosevelt and his friends write us in our own language. They have not left us much else. In sum instances it may not be possible, especially to a foreigner and an immature schoolboy, but its orthography has a certain historical value and we do not like to part with it. Of course if Roosevelt, backed up by Karsner, sees we have got to reform our spelling, we shall have to, and that will be the end of it."

RIXEY SEES MANY HOSPITALS

Will Make Recommendations as to the Service in U. S.

Surgeon General Rixey of the navy in a trip around the world acquired considerable information concerning the hospital service of the navies of several countries, but more particularly the hospital service of the United States. At San Francisco he found much that could be improved at the hospital station and he will recommend that a detention house for enlisted men similar to that at Newport be constructed there. At Honolulu he found health conditions satisfactory.

At Yokohama the United States has a large naval hospital, over which the medical corps exercises complete jurisdiction. This was found in good condition and work was in progress upon a new administration building. At Nagasaki and Shanghai the sanitary conditions of the hospitals where the sick sailors are taken were found in a fair condition, but not satisfactory as the hospital at Yokohama.

Surgeon General Rixey passed some time in the Philippines and not only visited the hospitals of the navy, but went through the hospitals in Manila, and especially studied the sanitary conditions of that city. The naval hospital at Cavite, near Cavite, is declared to be in good condition, especially from a sanitary point of view. At Olongapo, which is the proposed naval station for the Philippines, but which is still in a state of incompleteness, the sick quarters were found unsatisfactory.

At Manila the hospital official who puts his finger on the spot on the map where the new town is to be. But the railroad official is not the first to go into the new country. Into the inland prairie a never-diminishing advance guard of men who would speculate on the town sites. These real pioneers select what they think will be a town site and then await the railroad.

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And when the railroad's surveyors come along and fix the town a few miles away, as is often done, occurs the most remarkable spectacle of all this busy business of making a new country. In years gone by the town off the line would have tried to bribe the railroad to come its way, or failing, to build a spur. But that fashion has gone out of style.

Nowadays, the town off the line very calmly puts business and residence houses on wheels or skids, hooks them to forty-horse teams or big threshing engines and begin a procession across the prairie to where the railroad town site has been marked out. At such times the newcomer must not be surprised to see a completely equipped bank going along, the great king's highway of unbound rolling land in tow of a threshing, its employees trading business as they go.

Now must the visitor be surprised if, passing along the unseamed prairie he should suddenly come across a group of signs in the middle of a wheat field announcing "John Smith will open a general store on this lot," or "This is where the Farmers' bank will soon be doing business." These legends mean that this is the spot where the town trailing across the prairie will stop. For the town sites are always laid out weeks in advance of the coming of the railroad. Towns were moved in this way in the case of Platine, S. D., which was snaked thirty miles across country, and, only a few weeks ago, by Dallas, which moved all its longings over to Gregory, on the railroad line, in the Bonestell reservation.

Railroads Are Arbitrary.
The railroads are decidedly arbitrary about where they put the new towns. Their town site department handles the sale of lots and opening of business, but the sites are fixed largely by the surveyors. Usually the towns average ten miles apart. Level places are preferred for them, as then the trains will not be in danger of "stalling" on a grade. The town site determined upon, the lots are laid out. The plaza usually marks out for the modern town of the West is sightly. Ordinarily the town is on the north side of the railroad, to act as a snow break in winter. When the proper time arrives the lots are advertised for sale at auction.

On days of town site sales the scene takes on the appearance of a Fourth of July celebration. People come for many miles. There are picnic parties on the grass, ball games in the wheat stubble or on the virgin prairie, foot races and other "cents" characteristic of a gala day.

All over a certain price paid for the lots is donated to the public improvement fund. Lots about the plaza usually sell for \$500, the price running down to \$50 at a distance from the center of the town. Lots are needed to future boards of trustees for the building of public schools and to the extension departments of church organizations, regardless of creed. Lots often are donated to cemeteries, flour mills and minor institutions to induce them to locate and help the town. For the railroad companies are usually as much interested in seeing these towns prosperous as are the settlers.

Many of the investors in these towns are salaried men from cities, who prefer to take their chances of growing rich with the new country. These men pay small balances down and the remainder is covered by mortgages. The prosperity of the new towns is indicated by the fact that one railroad that sold 1,000 lots, handling \$500,000 in twenty-seven new towns in the last year, had only two defaults of contract. Out of these twenty-seven towns, twenty reached the \$100 mark within the year and most of them within three months.

Five Wonderful Years.
A census bulletin just issued shows that the value of American manufactures increased from \$11,411,121,122 in 1900 to \$14,802,147,087 in 1905, or nearly 30 per cent.

Wages increased from \$2,011,303,624 to \$2,611,510,522, or over 21 per cent, while invested capital increased from about \$9,000,000 to nearly \$13,000,000, or over 41 per cent.

These figures are, however, only a few of the many signs of the amazing prosperity of this nation.

Others are the practical doubling of bank deposits, which now are nearly \$13,000,000,00

Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

AT LAST THE REASON'S PLAIN!

Spinster Tells Why Her Sisterhood Sticks to Tables.

"If I had a dog," mused the old maid, as she surveyed her sleek, sleeping puss, "there are several things I would not do. I wouldn't go calling with him on a friend that owned a cat. In fact, I wouldn't take him calling at all, to see him run around my friend's house and chew up my rubbers or anything else he might fancy."

"I wouldn't permit him to jump on a caller's dress, leaving his dirty footprints on her best gown, and sometimes tearing it with his paws."

"I wouldn't let him up and go off for the day, while he made life miserable for the neighbors with his steady howling."

"I wouldn't take him shopping and get him mixed up with all the other shoppers."

"I wouldn't permit him to hop on the seat beside me in a car, so that the next woman who sat down after he had vacated would cover her gown with dog hairs and probably take on a few or two."

"I wouldn't interrupt conversation to call attention to how cunningly he cocked his head on one side, or how white his teeth showed when he yawned."

"I wouldn't permit him to salute me with his tongue, and then say, rapturously, 'See how he kisses me!'

"I wouldn't tell about his valorous deeds in killing cats, and make no mention of the many times that a two-by-four kitten had made him turn tail and run for his life."

"I wouldn't—well, I wouldn't have a dog anyway, as long as there were cats in this world."

And she went out to get the sleeping puss a saucer of cream.

NOT ALTOGETHER HIS FAULT

Mountainer's Appearance in Court by No Means Voluntary.

A brawny moonshiner from the north Georgia mountains was on trial. Though weighted with the outward evidences of many years, the old fellow was straight in form, keen of eye, and ready of tongue. It was his first offense, or at least the first time he had been caught "with the goods on." The judge determined to be lenient on him, and administer a small fine, accompanied by a lecture and some soft words of warning.

"Old man, I am going to be light on you this time, because it is your first offense, and you are old enough to know better. I warn you, however, that if you ever come before me again, it will go hard with you."

Stunned humor wrinkled the grim old mouth and made the eyes twinkle, as he drawled in that inimitable mountainese: "Bleed to yo', judge. But honest, I never come this 'ere time; I was foched."

One Thing She Had Learned.

One of the young architects who delivers a lecture on modern architecture in the series of free public school lectures in New York had just shown his audience the beauties of the Cologne cathedral the other night, when he thought of an experience he once had in a similar occasion.

"It was a the conclusion of my lecture," he told his audience, "that a woman came to me, explained that she, too, was a student of architecture, and thanked me for enlightening her on one point that she had never been able to understand before. 'I have always wondered,' she said to me, 'where the colonial style of architecture comes from. Now, of course, I see that it comes from Cologne.'

Reading Made Easy.

In a study of the physiological aspect of reading the curious fact has been brought out that the characteristic features of letters are found for the most part in the upper halves, so that as the reader's attention is here directed he is often able to read a line with the lower half of the letters covered.

It has, accordingly, occurred to some French scientists that some considerable improvements could be made in typography, working along these lines, and that increased legibility and rapidity of reading would result. Some of these suggestions have received a practical application in some European advertising signs, where legibility is a prime essential, and the results have been most satisfactory.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Wedding Guests "Called Down."

A Gold Coast journal describes a wedding and a feast following it in a manner befitting a custodian of morals and manners: "It is reported that most of the gentlemen who attended refreshed themselves avoritiously, and the manner in which they acted does not speak well of their genteelmannish principles. These gentlemen may please beware to avoid a repetition on future occasions."

What Cotton Takes from Earth.

An ordinary crop of cotton takes from the soil, in one acre of ground, more than 26 pounds of chemical salts. There is withdrawn from the earth nearly nine pounds of phosphoric acid, more than nine pounds of potash, more than a pound of sulphuric acid, nearly two pounds of lime, and over three pounds of magnesia, besides other salts.

Popularity.

"Why is that Russian official putting on so many airs about his popularity?" "He can't have thrown a bomb at him for three weeks."

CUTTING THEIR WORDS SHORT.

Writers of English No Longer Use Extended Sentences.

"The English sentence grows shorter and shorter," said an essayist: "Spencer, Sir Thomas More, Lyly and Sidney used sentences of the average length of 55 words. Nowadays the sentences of the average journalist are only 15 words long. Bacon introduced the short sentence. At a time when everybody else was using 50 words he took 22. Praise be to Bacon!"

"Macaulay used a very short sentence. Its average length was 23 words. Dickens' average was 28.

Thackeray's was 31. Matthew Arnold's sentences are long, but beautifully balanced. They are of 37 words. Henry James' are longer and, though intricate, graceful and well worth putting out, for in each of them a powerful meaning is concealed. They are 89-ers."

"Kipling's sentences contain 21 words. George Moore's 24. H. G. Wells' 23. Upton Sinclair's 22."

WIFE HAD HER TROBULATIONS.

Hard Time indeed With Such an Un-accommodating Husband.

"John," asked his wife as he was beginning to dream that he had patented something and made a million, "did you lock the door?"

"Yes."

"The pantry window's open!"

"No 'taint. I shut it."

"Hurry down and turn off the gas stove. I'm almost sure Hulda forgot and left it burning when she went to bed."

"No, 's all right. I looked."

"You didn't fasten the side screen door. Go and book it or it'll flap all night and keep us awake."

"S all right. I did it."

"John Pritchard, get up quick. Don't you know that I shan't be able to go to sleep to-night unless you go and look around to see whether you haven't forgotten something? My goodness, it's a wonder you haven't driven me into nervous prostration long before this!"

Where Shelley Wrote "The Cenci."

On the walls of the palace on the Corso, where Shelley lived for a time, until the death of his child, the Roman municipality have affixed the now usual tablet. And this tablet shows a very curious little misunderstanding, and divergence of verbal habits, between Italy and England.

"Here," says the inscription, "Shelley wrote 'The Cenci.' But the words of the Italian are 'La Cenci.' Now, no Englishman could possibly read Shelley's title but as a family name—'The Cenci,' in the plural. That an Englishman should call Beatrice 'the Cenci' in the feminine singular, as one may speak of 'La Dusa,' or 'La Patti,' is altogether inconceivable. To the Italian municipal mind it seemed that Shelley naturally called his heroine and his tragedy 'La Cenci'! What a pity that none but editors decline English articles!"

Did You Know This?

"Say, d'you know anything 'bout horses, hey? D'you know they'll eat pork? Well, they will, when it's fed em' an' they have to. The heaves stops, subsequent, though they're an all-fired sight—'s afterwards. Bolle went right onto a mer' diet, hog-meat an' oil cakes. Yep, Iseend oil—it'll fat a ral' fine. Bolle look on weight amazin'. Cur'sis thing 'bout oil cakes, though: once a hoss h' been fattened on 'em, an' then grow, pickled agin, there ain't nothin' in God's world'll put flesh onto him a second time. You can try as much as you're a mind to; it ain't no use!"—American Magazine.

Travels of Winged Seeds.

Most persons probably think that winged seeds from trees travel to great distances on the wind. But the studies of Dr. Ridley, of the botanic gardens, at Singapore, indicate that winged seeds have a far narrower range of flight than do "powder" seeds and plumed seeds. The greatest distance traveled by the winged fruit of a forest tree, observed by Dr. Ridley, was 100 yards. Under the most favorable circumstances, he calculated, it would take this plant 100 years to spread 300 yards, 1,600,000 years to spread from the Malay peninsula to the Philippines, if a long connection existed.

For Sleeplessness.

When you are too tired to sleep, which is the most distressing of the many forms of sleeplessness, a cold sponge bath will often stimulate you just enough to let you fall asleep naturally.

Or, if your sleeplessness is caused by thoughts crowding in on you thick and fast—more so as you struggle against them—try putting your feet in hot water and keeping them there for full ten minutes. By that time you will be relaxed and able "to turn off your think," which is the pleasant prelude to sleep.

Cruel Man.
At a recent entertainment in a Brooklyn school, relates the New York Sun, the deaf and dumb mother of one of the little boys in the audience sat next to him while he interpreted the recitations for her. Another mother, hearing that the husband of the afflicted woman had all his faculties unimpaired, remarked with a touch of pity in her tone: "I don't see how a man could marry a woman whose voice he never had heard and never expected to hear."

"Maybe," said her husband, "that is why he married her."

The wife pondered a bit, and then exclaimed: "Wretch!"

Never Gets By.
"I always hate to pass an ice cream saloon when I'm walking with my girl."

"When I'm out with my girl I've never happened to pass one."

"That's strange. How do you man age it?"

"I don't manage it; she does. She always insists upon going in."—Catho No Standard and Times.

MALICE IN COMIC VALENTINES.

Philadelphia Judge Declares Misives Are Offensive.

The Philadelphia comic valentine case has reached another interesting stage. It began with the sending of the offending missive last February and was then enlivened by the recipient's lawyer demanding that the sender be brought into court to answer to the charge of criminal libel, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Both the complainant and defendant are women and related by marriage and the proceedings show an added bitterness on this account. Several months after the charge was made the grand jury returned a bill of indictment and then the lawyer for the defendant filed a demur to have this indictment quashed. But the judge refused to sustain it. He declared that valentines of the character of the one under discussion, in which the recipient was alluded to as a scandalmonger, a busybody, a mischievous person, and a person of unrestrained mendacity, afford ample grounds for suits of the character instituted and that when such a libelous valentine leaves the sender's possession it is clearly in circulation according to the letter of the law.

It is possible that this Philadelphia case will prove a warning and a deterrent for those persons who under the cloak of anonymity use the so-called comic valentine as a means of venting their malice. If so, it will not be prosecuted in vain.

OLD TIGHTFIST NOT CAUGHT.

Clever Ruse to Secure Draught of Beer Was Wasted.

Near Vineland, N. J., there lived a German farmer who brewed his own beer, the superiority of which he was continually proclaiming, though no other person ever enjoyed an opportunity of testing its merits. A young neighbor made a wager that he could trick the farmer into giving him a taste of the much-vaunted drink. The youth visited the German one Sunday afternoon and the conversation was definitely stoned around to home brewed beer. The young man boasted that his father brewed beer that could not be equalled. The farmer at once evidently ordered up a mug of his own favorite brew. When it appeared, the German raised it to his lips, and the other hand pressing his stomach, drunk every drop without taking breath. Then holding the empty mug to the disappointed young fellow he said, gravely:

"You say your father's beer iss so better as mine! Just schmeel duc mug!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Cold Storage in Labrador.

A bucket of potatoes, "to be eaten out of three times a day," is not an uncommon prescription to supply from our dispensary. We have great trouble to keep enough, says Dr. W. T. Greenfield in Boston Transcript.

Often a bit of fresh beef is easier to give for we kill our oxen in the fall and cut them into joints. Then we fill our old barrels with clear water and drop in the beef. It promptly freezes solid and is preserved at least from December to July.

I was much amused to notice that some rats had singled out in the store one of these barrels for attack. After patiently gnawing through the wood they came down to the block ice, but in many nights' working they had got very little "forrader."

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"I don't manage it; she does. She always insists upon going in."—Catho No Standard and Times.

One More Unfortunate.

"Jones says he is out for the dust."

"Well, he was getting it when I saw him last."

"That so? Much of it?"

"All of it; he was being rolled in there's ainturde."

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STATE OF MICHIGAN,

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,

Lansing, August 28, 1906.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, That the valuation of the several counties of the State of Michigan, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, at its regular session in the year 1906, as provided in Act 248 of 1905, is as follows:

COUNTIES.	Valuation as boards of Supervisors in 1906.	Amount added by State Board of Equalization in 1906.	Aggregated valuation of State Board of Equalization in 1906.
TOTALS.....	\$1,564,011,658	\$170,088,342	\$1,734,